

IN THE DRAWINGS

Submitted herewith is a replacement sheet containing a proposed correction to Figure 2 wherein the projection with reference number 24 has been changed to 40 so as to conform the drawing with the Specification at page 3. Approval is requested.

REMARKS

Claims 1 – 3 and 6 are rejected under 35 USC 102(b) as being anticipated by Lundagards. In response, Applicant has amended Claim 1 in order to clearly distinguish the present invention from the teachings of Lundagards.

In particular, Applicant has amended Claim 1 to clarify that the portable article to be secured has at least a pair of integrally formed first protrusions. In this connection, referring for example to Figure 2, protrusions 22a, 22b, 22c and 22d are clearly shown as being integral with the article to be locked, defined in the Specification as computer processor 16. This is to be distinguished from Lundagards in which it is stated at column 1, line 3:

“The present invention relates to a locking device for locking an object relative to a support, which locking device includes at least two locking members anchored to the support and at least two locking members anchored to the object
...”

That is, in Lundagards, the portable article as that term is used in the present Specification and Claims corresponds to the object. As seen for example in Figure 1 of Lundagards, the object 2 is for example shown as a computer. As described in column 2 beginning on line one, the locking device is adapted to lock an object to utilizing locking members 4-7, two of which are anchored to the object 2. More particularly, locking members 5 and 7 are anchored to object 2.

By way of contrast, according to the present invention, the portable device, or object, includes at least a pair of integrally formed protrusions thereby obviating the need to have separate locking members affixed to the portable article or object.

Since Lundagards does not teach a portable article having an integrally formed pair of first protrusions as disclosed and claimed by Applicant, the rejection under 35 USC 102(b), cannot be maintained.

Claims 4 and 5 are rejected under 35 USC 103 as being unpatentable over Lundagards in view of Avganim. The Examiner notes that Lundagards fails to teach a cable slot in the substrate member or T-shaped undercut portions and notes that Avganim teaches such elements. However, since Avganim does not teach or suggest the portable article having first protrusions

integrally formed with the portable article the combination of Lundagards and Avganim does not provide the necessary teachings to support a rejection under 35 USC 103.

In view of the foregoing, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of the claims under 35 USC 102(b) and under 35 USC 103 is requested.

Applicant has further amended Claim 1 to specify that the opening 24 is formed in the bottom surface of the portable article rather than "at" the bottom surface of the portable article so that the claim now conforms to the drawings in which opening 24 is clearly shown as being formed in the bottom surface of the article and to the arguments presented in Applicant's prior response.

If there are any additional fees due in connection with the filing of this response, please charge those fees to our Deposit Account No. 02-2666. If the Examiner believes that a telephone conference would be useful in moving the application forward to allowance, Applicant encourages the Examiner to contact the undersigned at (310) 207-3800.

Respectfully submitted,

BLAKELY, SOKOLOFF, TAYLOR, & ZAFMAN

Dated:

1/31/06

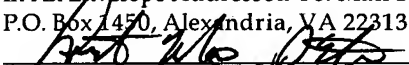
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Linda Marie D'Elia 1-31-06
1-31, 2006

ESH/lmd